# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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**The Western Carolinian.**

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail*, at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addresse to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.



## FEMALE ACADEMY.

**MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON,**

HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 11st inst.

**Terms of Admission as Follows:**

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. *Per Session (of five months)* $10 00
Contingent fund, . . . . 50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelp's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kaim's Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.
Per Session, . . . . . $15 00
Contingent fund per Session, 50

**EXTRA CHARGES.**

Oriental Teinting, per course . . $5 00
Chinese and Bronze, do. . . . $5 00
Drawing and painting—water colours, per Session, . . . . . $8 00
French, do. . . . . $10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties, do. . . . . $5 00

THE GOVERNMENT
**OF THE SCHOOL**
will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's view of Female Education already before the public. The mode of instretion, now practised by the most extensively useful Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

**Board** in highly respectable families may be obtained at $40 per session.

**Music** will be taught as soon as a competent Teacher can be obtained.

Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836, —tf—

**New, cheap, and Desirable**

## GOODS!

**FOARD & ELLIS**

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

***Fall and Winter Goods;***

Embracing almost every article in the line of

*Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware. Cutlery, Crockery. Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,*

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale *LOW* for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

**OMNIBUS CONCERN**

**GOING AHEAD!**

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlottee to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid **Barouche** and **Sulky**, and **Additional Horses**, either for Harness or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. B. BOYD & Co.

January 9, 1836. —4t—

**BLANKS.**

AN extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out special letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, will sell, at public Sale, at his late dwelling house, *on Monday, the 11th day of January next*, nearly all the personal property of said estate, (except the negroes,) consisting of

Horses; Cattle; Hogs;

**Four or five Hundred Bushels of Corn;**
*Three or four thousand pounds of*
**SEED COTTON;**
**Oats; Hay; Fodder;**
**Two WAGONS and Harness;**
**Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture;**

And many other articles not herein mentioned.

Also, **TWO LIKELY NEGROE MEN** to be hired.

A reasonable credit will be given, and other particulars made known on the day of Sale.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Adm'r.

December 22, 1835. —ts—

**FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,**
FOR 1835.

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,**

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**
**FOR SALE.**

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front Street, and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot, a large ware-house, smoke house, and a cotton-shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Jan. 4, 1836. —3p—

**Ten-Cents Reward.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of December last, a bound girl by the name of PATSEY WINKLER. She had on when she left my house, a checked Frock and Callico Bonnet; and is about 16 years and six-months of age, five feet high and dark complected. All persons are forwarned against employing or harboring said girl, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons so doing.

WILLIAM STOUT.

Davidson Co., Jan. 9., 1836. —2p—

**LIST OF LETTERS**
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT
**LEXINGTON, N. C.,**
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1836.

A...John Adains, Miss Polly Adams.
B...Wiley Billings, Frederick Bodfood, J. G. Brunely.
C...William Cox, Temples Cody.
D...James Dorset.
E...James Elerson.
H...Solomon Huffman, David Haynes, James Huse, George Hedrick, Reuben Howerton.
J...John Jarrot, William L. Johnson.
R...John Kesler, Daniel Kepley.
L...Jacob Loman, Daniel Leonard, Hannah M. Lacy.
M...Alexander Miller, Edmond Maccairn, Reverend Thales McDonald, James McGuire, Philip Myres.
P...William Phillips.
R...Catherine Ratluff.
S...Alfred Smith, Conrad Seachrist, George Scott, Sarah or William Scott.
W...Henry Walser, Jacob Wolfe, Claton Wright.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

January 9, 1836. —3t—

**TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.**

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation or a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835

**WARANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE HERE**


## EDUCATION.

*From the Southern Literary Journal.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.*

We have read this address, delivered before a literary society on a highly interesting subject, with much pleasure. It is a worthy tribute to female genius. The Hon. Mr. Berrien paid the orator the distinguished compliment of having acquitted himself in a "splendid manner," and upon the motion of that eminent statesman, *five thousand* copies of the Address were ordered to be printed—a proof of the high estimation in which the production was held by those whom we may suppose well qualified to judge of its merits;—an evidence, too, that the Georgians, who, in reference to such a subject, could act with so much liberality and enthusiasm are a gallant people, appreciating not only what is due to literary merit, but also to the varied and paramount claims to respectful consideration of the gentler sex.

The object of all education is well stated, and its distribution under two great heads is just and philosophical, and worthy of notice:

"The object of education is two-fold. In the first place—so to cultivate the principles of our nature, as to bring them to the greatest possible perfection,—and in the second place, to manage and control the impressions and associations of early life, in such a manner, as to secure them against the mischiefs of error, and the dangers of a false philosophy. If the principles of the mind, the affections of the heart, and the aspirations of the soul, be judiciously developed, controlled, and directed, one great object, in juvenile instruction, will be accomplished—and then, if habits of mental exertion are acquired, impressions of a moral nature are made, associations of a proper character are formed, and a taste for intellectual enjoyments has been cultivated and confirmed—the great business of human education, will be consummated. To accomplish objects of such great importance, it is necessary that the agent, by whose instrumentality this work is to be commenced and perfected, should have a correct knowledge of the principles of human nature, and of the laws which regulate their operations—a due conception of the capabilities of the mind, and of its sources of enjoyment."

Thus it appears that the important work of education does not depend wholly upon the teacher, but that the learner should be, in a great degree, his own instructer, and the process of education be a thorough course of self-instruction. It is, in a word, the partial application to children in a state of pupillage of the very maxims which, in a free country, we address to our fellow-citizens, such as 'think for themselves;' "follow your own judgment;" "let the people alone;" &c.—maxims, which if judiciously followed out, according to circumstances, in the education of children, would make men and useful men of them much sooner, than teaching them to rely implicitly on the instructions of others. It is, in fact, the kind of education best adapted to the genius and institutions of a free people. We are accustomed, in our miserable systems, to lord it over children too long, and to force the mind by threats and castigation, when all that it requires for the highest progress is to be led gently and tenderly forward. We forget that children are thinking and reasoning creatures, and that in wit and wisdom, they often surpass their masters. We forget that the mind grows like the body, and that all which the faculties require for their health and increase, is wholesome and well prepared food. We forget that the chief object of education is, to teach the mind how to "go alone." We act as if we expected it always to go in leading-strings, and, like a good child, to do mamma's bidding. We curb and fret and enslave it by hard words and harder blows, and then wonder that it does not soar and shine like Newton's. We cripple, maim, and fetter it, and then are surprised that it does not move forward with a firm and proud step, and exult in its own liberty. The consequence is, that for all the purposes of knowledge and manly acquisition, children often remain children to the end of their lives, and never know what is meant by second childhood. It is true, that in some few instances, nature is stronger than education, and that when the child arrives at the long wished-for era, when it becomes a free being according to law, the native energies of the mind assert the mastery, and rise above the errors and follies of early instruction. But in nine examples out of ten, this is not the case. The old system exerts its despotic influence—the mind is manufactured into a mere tool, and the man never rises to the position for which God and his own powers designed him. And in the expected cases, who shall say that the moral and intellectual progress of the individual would not have been far greater if his mind had received a proper impulse and a just direction at the proper period, that is, at the beginning of the course?

We Americans of the present generation are verily guilty in reference to this matter, and our ill-contrived methods of developing, informing, and nurturing the minds of children, stand greatly in need of reconsideration and thorough reform—as much so, in fact, as do the rotten monarchies of Europe. The truth is, we begin wrong with our children from the very outset, and we go on ruinously in the work of their training (as we call it) to the end of the chapter. We teach them simply to mind what their *forbears* say, and to receive with deep reverence the opinions of their instructers. Well, so they should. Far be it from us to encourage a spirit of insubordination and misrule in children, or to intimate that a proper respect should not always be manifested by youth towards age—by ignorance towards superior wisdom. The lesson is a good one, but while we inculcate it strenuously, we are apt to pretermit one of no less, and probably of greater magnitude, which is, that children should learn to think for themselves, should form their own opinions, should grapple with the difficulties of science by the aid of their own powers, as soon as is possible in the nature of the case, should become their own masters, and, in a word, should regard liberty and power as their own noble birthright—not the liberty to think and act wrong, for man has no such liberty in any stage of his being, but the liberty to think and act right; in other words, the liberty to think and to act in conformity with the laws of Providence, which are the laws of the mind, and the power to do whatever is necessary in promotion of this high aim. We think we shall have to remodel our systems of moral and intellectual instruction in some such way, because the spirit of the age calls for it; and when it shall become an offence in a civilized country to force, drive, and mortify the mind—the free mind of a child by inflicting blows upon his body—an offence subjecting its perpetrator to the wholesome retribution of the law, then and not till then, we say, will the alteration be what it should be.

But what! it is said, this is a bold innovation! Does not Solomon say, "spare the rod and spoil the child?" and did not the great Dr. Johnson, who was not much less wise than the Hebrew monarch, affirm, that "no severity is too great which obstinacy renders necessary?" Will you banish corporeal punishment from the schools altogether? We reply, yes, in nearly, if not in all cases. We believe it can very seldom, or never, be employed to advantage, and that there are punishments, which if we must punish, are far better. True it would be an innovation upon the old system, but the old system is corrupt, and going fast to pieces, and must be supplanted by a new system. Good innovations are not dangerous, but only bad ones, and, if they were never ventured upon, the world could not go forward. It is no good reason because we got the little learning that we now have under the bodily fear of punishment, that we should bring up our children under the practical operation of such slavish maxims. Solomon was doubtless a very wise man for the times he lived in, but his rules of school discipline are no more applicable to the children who are now growing up, than is the Levitical law of the Jewish priesthood to the Protestant Christian ministry of the nineteenth century. And although the Leviathan of English literature was certainly a sage in most things, and thoroughly understood the king's English, yet it was a foolish idea of his, that a stubborn boy could be brought to his bearings by severe treatment. An obstinate temper must be dealt with in a very different way. It will yield much to persuasion, but nothing to force. We think it high time that birchen rods and fools caps should be banished from the schools altogether, and their place be supplied by reason and good usage. We may depend upon it, such a change would be found to be very consistent with the spirit of civilization, and the natural progress of the mind towards maturity. We know at least one city in our country—a city where education is certainly carried to a higher degree of perfection than in any other in the United States—we mean Boston, where the alteration has been introduced much to the satisfaction of both parents and pupils, and greatly to the advancement of the interests of science. If the body, for the sake of the soul's health, is to be duly exercised, and we do not deny it, the circulation of the blood will be much better promoted by the exercises of the gymnasium, than by the application of the rod to the back, or of the ferule to the fingers.

The principal business of the instructer is to operate, not upon the body, but the mind. The mind is susceptible of impressions. It greatly requires light, and being destitute of the aids which experience ministers, is utterly unable, at once, to strike out for itself a wise and safe course. It requires help, and happily, assistance is at hand. Minds brought together in collision will act upon each other. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. The instructer's mind will act upon the child's and the child's act upon the instructer's. But although the mind is thus susceptible, it is not like (what Locke says it is like) a piece of blank white paper, upon which you may make whatever impressions you please. It is more like the active moving machinery by which the paper is itself manufactured. It is a living, controlling power, endowed with surprising tendencies, and capable often even in the infant, who can scarcely lisp a syllable, of producing strange sensations. It should be guided and encouraged—this is the sole prerogative of the instructer—and after that is done, it should be left at liberty to pursue its own course. It should never be forgotten that the child's mind is his own mind, and not the property of his parents; and the parent should learn to respect it as such, and to watch over it with the deepest solicitude. The precept of the ancient should never, no never, for a moment, be out of his mind, or alien from his heart—*reverentia debetur puero—the highest respect is due to boys*, and we will add to girls also—at least so seems to think the author of this Address, and we have certainly no disposition to differ from him.

We beg pardon, however, of our readers, and more especially of Mr. Chandler and the ladies for this digression. We seem almost to have forgotten that his Address is mainly upon the subject of Female Education. Mr. Chandler first endeavors to establish the fact that women are endowed with high moral and intellectual powers—a very fair, sensible, and safe position, and admirably sustained by appeals to history—that part of it particularly which records the achievements of female genius. Having thus established the 'capabilities of the female mind,' he proceeds next to consider the importance of this branch of the subject in several aspects, first in 'reference to females themselves;' secondly, in reference to 'effects upon the feelings, pursuits, and happiness of the other sex;' thirdly, in respect to 'effects upon the hopes, character, and prospects of the rising generation;' fourthly, in its intimate bearing upon 'elegant and classical literature, its influence upon public opinion, and its connection with the prosperity and perpetuity of our Government.' All these topics are treated of judiciously, and at length, by the orator, who speaks out earnestly 'thoughts that breath' in 'words that burn.' It is true the style is sometimes florid and diffuse—faulty, very faulty characteristics in printed composition, but apparently intended for effect, and skilfully employed where the object is simply to make lively impressions upon the minds of persons composing a mixed assembly—the traits in a word, of an eloquence better fitted to be *spoken* than to be *read*. We make the following extract—a favorable specimen of the Address—which developes some singular facts in reference to this interesting subject:

"I will," says Mr. Chandler, "in the conclusion of my remarks, exhibit for your consideration a few *data*, that will *show the necessity* of adopting in our country, and particularly in our State, an enlightened and systematic course of Female Education. There are in the United States 2,000,000 of mothers—spread over its surface, mingling with its society, and rearing up the future defenders of our liberty, and supporters of our institutions—and of this number, what proportion is qualified to fashion and direct a mind, 'formed in the finest mould and wrought for immortality'? How may of them are now engaged, in giving their children the advantages of a preparatory education? How many in our State, where the light of education is not so generally diffused, are affording the young and inquisitive mind, the full and lasting benefits of inductive education? Had I the means of ascertaining with certainty the exact number, the bare statement of the fact would produce a revulsion of feeling through this enlightened assembly, and would force upon the mind of scepticism itself, a conviction of the necessity of attending to the intellectual improvement of the female sex.

"Again—There are in the United States, 8,000,000 of females, and in Georgia 145,000—and of this number, how many have contributed to the elegant literature of the day—the rich poetry of the age—the bewitching fictions that amuse—and the sober dissertations that instruct? A Sigourney and a Sedgwick have sent from their glowing minds, the bright scintillations of an 'ethereal fire;' and a few other gifted spirits have struck their harps of poesy, and sung its quiet tunes to the 'sleeping woods'—but we have looked in vain for that bright constellation of 'eternal stars,' which light the heavens of literature with their sparkling radiation, and attract the eyes of the world by their dazzling brillancy. We have seen a meteor flash its light, and pass in blazing glory through the world—but seldom has the bright orb of science, burst with its splendors from the sky, and cast upon the female mind its glittering beams. Our country has produced but few distinguished females, who have presumed to dispute the dominion of authorship, with the aspiring minds of the other sex.—Why is this the case? Why have not the pages of our literature been enriched with the names of a Carter and a Smith, a More and a Barbauld, a Dacier and a D'Arblay, a De Stael and a Hemans, an Edgeworth and a Radcliffe? We have the materials in rich abundance. Diamonds lie buried in our intellectual mines. They shine through the rubbish and neglect of ages. Polish them by the hand of culture, and they will sparkle in the coronet of fame, and glitter in the crown of immortality.

"As a further illustration of the necessity of an enlightened system of female education, I would state that the number of females in the United States, between the ages of 15 and 20 years, may safely be estimated at 500,000, and in the state of Georgia at 15,000. They are in the bloom of youth, and the loveliness of beauty. They mingle in our society, contribute to our social enjoyment, and spread the witchery of their charms over the youthful feeling and matured reflection. And of this number—so captivating by their personal attractions, and winning by their native delicacy of sentiment—how many have had the privilege of conversing with the mighty dead of other days; of holding communion with the master-spirits of Grecian and Roman fame; of walking with Philosophy in its brilliant discoveries, or keeping pace with Science in its progressive improvement? How many of them have enjoyed the inestimable benefits of an enlightened education? Are they familiar with general and natural History—with natural and moral Philosopy—with Chemistry, Geometry, and pratical Mathematics—with Chronology, Belles-Letters, and Rhetoric? How many of them have never heard of Newton's Principia or Bacon's Organum? And how few of them understand the philosophy of the human mind and the laws of its operations—the science of Theology and the sublimity of its truths? These questions come home to our feelings and interests, and could satisfactory answers be obtained, they might awaken the public mind to the consideration of the most important subject, that has ever engaged its attention.

"Again—There are in the United States, at least 2,000,000 of females, under the age of 15 years—and in the State of Georgia, not less then 75,000. What proportion of this number, embracing the promise and beauty of the land, is reaping the fruits of instruction, or enjoying the pleasures of knowledge? Upon many of their minds, the first ray of science has never shot its sacred light—and the few who seek the consolations of intellectual instruction, repair to temples erected for other worshippers, and kneel before altars consecrated by a stranger's blessing. In our country, there are sixty-one colleges, containing extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, valuable cabinets of minerals, and libraries that embrace more than 300,000 volumes—and to the disgrace of the nation be it spoken, not one is dedicated to the cause of female education."

There has certainly been too much apathy manifested heretofore in reference to this matter.—Something ought to be done to improve, or entirely to remodel the present deficient systems of female education. We are glad to see the subject taken

*An Address on Female Education, delivered before the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Societies, on the day after Commencement in the University of Georgia. By Daniel Chandler, Esq., a member of the Phi Kappa Society. Printed by William A. Mercer, Washington, Ga. 1835.

up with so much spirit in our sister State, and hope that so fair an example may be generally followed and lead to the best results. There seems to us to be no reason why the education of women should be less perfect than that of the other sex. Admit that the spheres in which they respectively move, and the duties which is to the peculiar province of each to perform, are essentially different. Still it remains to be proved that there is any good reason why it is not quite as requisite for the former as for the latter, that they should be well instructed, how they may best adorn their spheres, and how they may discharge their duties with the greatest ability and to the most advantage. They possess intellectual powers perhaps equal, and moral sensibilities decidedly superior, to those of the other sex. For what end were these faculties [illegible] by Providence? Let not the pride [illegible] the fairest and better part of [illegible] for his special amusement, and that whatever [illegible] and enabling in literature, and [illegible] and intellectual pursuits, is *his* own peculiar privilege. No. It is not so. These faculties are to be used to some purpose, or they would never have been given. They are to be cultivated and improved by judicious means, or no responsibility would be attached to their possessors [illegible]

[illegible] may say that the education of women should be as profound this or that manner do not mean that it should be the *same* as that of men. There are peculiarities in the mental estate of women, as well as of men, which render their respective avocations [illegible] different; but, in either case, elevated and appropriate. These duties which require the most exposure—these situations in life which have the rougher points most prominent—those engagements which place individuals most directly in contact with the public, and render it their business to combat the prejudices and confront the passions of the multitude—the cultivation of the soil—the structure of buildings—the navigation of the sea—the management of the difficult concerns of commerce and government,—these are a few, among many, of the appropriate duties of man; and for the proper discharge of such, it is the province of education and early culture, to fit and prepare him. But to whom it peculiarly belongs, to preside, with grace and advantage, over the domestic and social circle—to give the mind its first impulse in the path of virtue, and virtue to impart to the infant soul its earliest lessons of piety, as well as of worldly prudence—to give to society its principal attractions, and to life its greatest consolations and most animating hopes. It is her province to exercise, behind the scenes, a most serious influence over outward events, fashions, habits, manners, and existing institutions; an influence which is not less powerful, and not less felt, because it is unseen. It is her duty, and no less her pride, to awaken, in the hearts of men, a suitable taste for decorous and elevating amusements; to banish from the world whatever is gross, degrading, and inconsistent with the character of a rational being; and, with the secrecy and potent spell of an enchantress, to introduce and spread far and wide, throughout the various departments of society, the elegancies of life and the arts of humanity. *Her* education should be such as to fit her to perform, with dignity and effect, these elevated duties.

A complete system of Female Education should, however, in our opinion, embrace something more and something better than is now-a-days comprehended under that term. The idea which most persons, at the present day, attach to the character and qualifications of an accomplished lady, is that of one who, after having been taught the common and elementary branches of education at home in the nursery, is sent abroad to a boarding school, where she spends a few years 'in learning to draw, to dance, to sing, and to play on musical instruments'—where she is taught to commit to memory some dry and compendious works on history, botany, and chemistry, and is, perhaps initiated into the elements of the French language. She is then sent home, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, with her education finished and complete, her memory teeming with classical associations, her mind fraught with learned lore, her judgment matured by her past experience, and her imagination panting to appear upon her brilliant and peculiar sphere of action. Greeted with parental tenderness, her acquisitions are commented upon with pride and rapture; they are regarded as constituting an adequate preparation for all the arduous duties of life; and the fond mother, whose anxious solicitude was completely put to rest by her first appearance, now pronounces, with pleasure, that the time has fully arrived to bring her daughter out. This summary constitutes the beau ideal—the *Ultima Thule* of Female Education in this nineteenth century. It is all well enough. These accomplishments are certainly pleasing; they are perhaps necessary to the education of a fine lady. They are the appropriate acquisitions of females of the higher circles. They throw over life a grace, a charm, and a sweetness which it would not otherwise possess. The moment they are laid aside as unworthy of attention, the assemblies of fashionable people will lose much of the spirit that now animates, and many of the attractions that now render them agreeable.—We have no wish to see them proscribed. Let them be cultivated; but let it not be supposed that they embrace all that is requisite to the proper education of woman—intellectual woman. They form but a part, and a very small and unimportant part of it. They constitute its mere folds and drapery, its tinselled covering. They are not the substantial elements that impart to it shape, proportion, dignity, and value. They give, no doubt, a peculiar charm to a certain brief and interesting period of existence—that period which connects females most conspicuously with society; but before the solemn realities of life, they quickly shrink into the shade, as dew-drops upon the rose evaporate before the rays of the rising sun. There are few married ladies (we beg their pardon, but is it not so?) who ever practise, in maturer life, what it cost them so much care and exertion to acquire in their early years. Occupied with avocations of a weighty and important nature, they have neither time nor inclination for employments that serve only to embellish the drawing-rooms of the ambitious, wealthy, and fashionable idlers. Then falls to the ground the guitar, or the much part of the superstructure of their former education. Nature, good sense, experience, and observation may supply some of the defects of early culture, but how much more powerful an influence would they have exerted upon society—how much better qualified would they have been to sustain the dignity of their sex, and to reflect a bright lustre on the situation of life in which Providence has placed them, had the training of their previous education been conducted on more just, provident, and liberal principles—had their attention, instead of being exclusively directed to embellish and render attractive the most lovely period of life, been awakened to the necessity of fitting them to discharge properly the duties, and support with fortitude the trials, of the whole course of it. Their education should certainly be something less superficial—something far more thorough, practical, and comprehensive than it now is. We do not see, indeed, why it should exclude, as unimportant or inconsistent with their station, any branch in any of the departments of elegant and polite literature. No lady, we may safely say, will ever be less an object of attraction to educated individuals of the other sex, because her mind has been enriched by the treasures of learning, and because, by approximating to the elevated standard to which they may have attained, new bonds of sympathy and interest grow up between them. Nor in the circles of fashion, less than in the sphere of domestic life, will the advantages of an improved system be less felt, or be less apparent. It will certainly be one point gained, to be able to introduce into company rational topics of conversation, instead of that communion of words which is signified by the term 'small talk'—a kind of talk that is generally very insipid—beginning usually with remarks upon the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, and terminating at its *ne plus ultra*, with strictures upon the most prominent excellencies and the most striking defects of the last work of fiction. Learning and literary attainments will, at any rate, cease to be a reproach when they become, more generally, objects of attention and solicitude; and when the benefit becomes universal, all invidious distinctions, arising from its acquisition in particular cases, will cease to exist and to influence public opinion.—While such names as De Stael, D'Arblay, Radcliffe, Edgeworth, Barbauld, Martineau, and Hemans in Europe, and Sedgwick, Sigourney, Leslie and others, who shall be nameless, in our own country, adorn the records of female genius and swell the triumphs of elegant literature, it can certainly be no discredit to any of the sex, to cultivate their minds by all possible means, and to secure those acquisitions which will enable them to exert a propitious influence upon society, and to direct, within the limits of their sphere, the destinies of the human race.

## THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

[The following are the remarks of Mr. Clay, on introducing his Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a synopsis of which we published last week. Read! People of North Carolina! and see what your representative at Raleigh had the temerity to vote you out of, to gratify their party leaders! The domestic affliction which Mr. C. speaks of at the commencement of his remarks is the death of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Erwin, of Lexington, Kentucky.]

In Senate, Tuesday, December 29, Mr. Clay rose and said:

Although I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, ill as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The Bill which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, '34, '35, '36 and '37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1832. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have a salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War.

The bill directs that ten per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to five per cent. reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States or Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of 10 per cent; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto-Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,682 55; in the year 1834 it was $4,857,600 60; and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,404 30. The aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arise from my having taken, as the probable sum, one third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and by some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the $21,047,404 30 the fifteen per cent. to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,300 18, there will remain for distirbution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $960 947 41; of Virginia the sum of $1,581,699 39; of North Carolina $988,632 42, and of Pennsylvania $2,083,238 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent. will be $855,588 23; of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $958,945 42. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.* The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation: secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and, lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands, had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2nd of March, 1833. It was not returned as the constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is no reason to believe that it would not have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years, as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, as far as it may be received, to the service of the ensuing year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but, at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundantly sufficient for all the economical purposes of Government, in a time of peace. And the bill, as I have already stated, provides for seasons of war. I wish to guard against all misconception by repeating what I have heretofore several times said, that this bill is not founded upon any notion of a power in Congress to lay and collect taxes and distribute the amount among the several States. I think Congress possesses no such power, and has no right to exercise it until some such amendment as that proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) shall be adopted. But the bill rests on the basis of a clear and comprehensive grant of power to Congress over the Territories and property of the United States in the constitution, and upon express stipulations in the deeds of cession.

Mr. President, I have ever regarded, with feelings of the profoundest regret, the decision which the President of the United States felt himself induced to make on the bill of 1833. If it had been his pleasure to approve it, the Heads of Departments would not now be taxing their ingenuity to find out useless objects of expenditure, or objects which may be well postponed to a more distant day. If the bill had passed, about twenty millions of dollars would have been, during the three last years, in the hands of the several States, applicable by them to the beneficent purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, or Colonization. What immense benefits might not have been diffused throughout the land by the active employment of that large sum? What new channels of commerce and communication might not have been opened? What industry stimulated, what labor rewarded? How many youthful minds might have received the blessings of education and knowledge, and been rescued from ignorance, vice, and ruin? How many descendants of Africa might have been transported from a country where they never can enjoy political or social equality, to the native land of their fathers, where no impediment exists to their attainment of the highest degree of elevation, intellectual, social, and political! Where they might have been successful instruments in the hands of God, to spread the religion of his Son, and to lay the foundations of civil liberty!

And, sir, when we institute a comparison between what might have been effected, and what has been in fact done, with that large amount of national treasure, our sensations of regret, on account of the fate of the bill of 1833 are still keener. Instead of its being dedicated to the beneficent uses of the whole people, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling amongst local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the United States. Instead of liberal, enlightened, and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited, and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure are scattered in parcels among petty corporations; and whilst they are rolling over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may still be achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of the Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of Internal Improvement. Although it sprung from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active, vigorous, enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and thro' the mountains. New York has completed one great chair. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther south, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed, and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from these truly national works, and from all new objects of Internal Improvement, ought it not to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treaties of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the glowing language of the British bard, and

> Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
> Bid temples worthier of the God ascend.
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mole projecting break the roaring main.
> Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
> And roll obedient rivers through the land.

The affair of the public lands was forced upon me. In the session of 1831—2, a motion from a quarter politically unfriendly to me, was made to refer to the committee of Manufactures, of which I was a member. I strenuously opposed the reference. I remonstrated, I protested, I entreated, I implored. It was in vain that I insisted that the committee on the Public Lands was the regular standing committee to which the reference should be made. It was in vain that I contended that the Public Lands and Domestic Manufactures were subjects absolutely incongruous. The unnatural alliance was ordered by the vote of a majority of the Senate. I felt that a personal embarrassment was intended me. I felt that the design was to place in my hands a many-edged instrument, which I could not touch without being wounded. Nevertheless, I subdued all my repugnance, and I engaged assiduously in the task which had been so unkindly assigned me. This, or a similar bill, was the offspring of my deliberation. When reported, the report accompanying it was referred by the same majority of the Senate to the very committee on the Public Lands to which I had unsuccessfully sought to have the subject originally assigned, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a counteracting report. But, in spite of all opposition, it passed the Senate at that session. At the next, both Houses of Congress.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no one measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. If I can be instrumental, in any degree, in the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart-feeling satisfaction and a lasting consolation. I shall carry there no regrets, no complaints, no reproaches on my own account. When I look back upon my humble origin, left an orphan too young to have been conscious of a farther's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrassment, without a regular education, without fortune, without friends, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honours to which I have been called by the favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I *am* thankful and grateful. And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that, in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly laboured to justify their confidence by a faithful, fearless, and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion of which notice has been given. Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

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*From the Raleigh Register of Jan. 5, 1836.*

### "GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY."

Seldom have we had, in our capacity as public journalists, a more gratifying duty to perform than that of announcing the result of the meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to ensure a Rail-Road communication with the Roanoke River. We have been familiar with public meetings in Raleigh for a great many years, but we can safely say, we have never witnessed on any former occasion so imposing a turn out.

The Intendant of the City having been called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq., requested to act as Secretary, Judge Cameron addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a most impressive and earnest manner, showing the advantages which would necessarily result from prompt and united action, and the evils which must as certainly occrue from supineness and delay. He also examined and contrasted the two routes of communication with the Roanoke, spoken of, viz: to Gaston or Wilkins' Ferry, and to Weldon, and argued in favor of the former, on the ground that it must necessarily command the transportation of the Mail and Passengers of the Union, and but little, if any doubt existed of its being carried into successful operation; while there was great uncertainty with regard to the completion of the other.

The meeting was also addressed, on the same side, with much effect, by Thomas P. Devereux and George E. Badger, Esqrs. Mr. Richard Smith spoke in favor of the Weldon route, and offered a resolution, which was rejected, proposing to open a Subscription for the Stock of each road. On motion of Mr Devereux, it was then resolved, (inasmuch as the Charter does not authorize the opening of regular Books of Subscription until the 18th instant,) that an *informal* subscription list be now opened in favor of the Gaston route; which being done, in a very short time, Stock was taken to the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

The President of the Petersburg Rail-Road Company was present at the meeting and stated that he was authorised to subscribe at once, on the part of the citizens of Petersburg, a like sum of $150,000!

By the terms of the Charter, as soon as $300,000 are subscribed, the Company may commence operations; so that there is now no longer any conjecture or speculation as to the completion of this road. That the work will be immediately entered upon, and speedily finished, is as certain as that effect follows cause. And when the citizens of this county, and the adjacent counties along the line of the road, hear of the noble example which our spirited little city has set, they will shake off the lethargy that has so long locked up their powers in listlessness. When they hear that individuals, whose prudence and forecast is proverbial in the land, have invested their thousands and tens of thousands in this enterprize, they too will take counsel of their interest, and "go and do likewise."

We already see in perspective our Metropolis on a level with the other cities of the Union, in all the immunities of trade and in the means of individual and natural prosperity. At present, we lay like a mass of strength tied hand and foot. We exist, it is true, but our inaction and languor are like the heartlessness of death. But let this road be finished, and what a change will be produced? Money would flow in among us from abroad, and the prompt and easy transportation through the State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions.

Having suggested "materials for thinking" we must close our remarks now, but shall speedily resume them. In our next, we will publish the act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company.

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FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

# THE CAROLINIAN.

## SALISBURY:

**Saturday Morning, January 16, 1836.**


☞ We have several times received complaints from some of our subscribers at their not receiving the Carolinian regularly. We know, and all know that the present mail facilities are most wretched, that there is hardly a possibility of getting a package of any kind through the mail even a small distance without some delay. But we wish the Post Office Department to bear no blame to which it is not strictly entitled.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, and the early departure of all the principal mails after the issuing of our paper, for the last two or three weeks we have been unable to get all our papers ready to depart in season.—We are prepared, however, to avoid this in future; and if any of our subscribers shall have missed getting their papers entirely, and will let us know, they shall be supplied. We agnin say, *our patrons may rest assured that no more delays will be permitted on our part.*

Having a new *Carrier* for our town patrons, if any should be neglected, we will thank them to inform us of the fact that it may be remedied in future.

☞ *Female Education.*—The reader's attention is solicited to an article in to-day's paper, under the head of "Female Education," from the Southern Literary Journal. The subject of this article, of all others, is of the deepest moment, when its bearings upon society, and the permanency of our civil and political rights are duly considered.

### OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Register calls public attention to the Resolution adopted at the late meeting of Judge White's friends in Raleigh, recommending "to the people of this State to meet together at an early day, in the several Counties thereof, and nominate some suitable candidate for Governor, who shall be considered the Whig Candidate at the election in August next," &c. This subject merits prompt attention. That the people of North Carolina by a large majority are opposed to Van Buren and to a ruler chosen from among his *sattellites* admits not of a doubt. Still by their promptitude of action, the completeness of their party organization, and the *force* of the *motives* presented to their *leaders*, the Van Burenites have obtained temporary success; and the dilatoriness and want of concert on the part of the people have been followed by their usual consequences.

The election of Governor is an important one. It is in some degree to be a test question. The Van Burenites will affect to consider it as such, if by the supineness of the people they shall be able to slip into the Governor's chair the candidate pledged to the New York Intriguer; and as they have hitherto done, they would in this event be clamorous and boastful of their strength in order to turn the wavering and undecided in the Presidential election to the support of their *paymaster*.

Let the people then be up and doing. Let us in our primary meetings designate the individual whom we will support in opposition to the candidate set up by the corrupt pensionaries of the national treasury, and the hungry expectants after those offices and emoluments which Van Buren's elevation promises as the rewards of treachery to the best interests of our State and country.

On this subject—and on every other connected with the good of the State, we have no local partialities. We are influenced by no personal predilections. We go for the "strong candidate" against Van Buren's candidate; we go for one who will regard the interests and dignity of the State, uninfluenced by any fears or expectations connected with the New York Intriguer's aspirations to the Presidential chair. How contemptible, how pitiful is the condition of that set of *trading* politicians among us—statesmen they can't be called—who can take no step in public matters without first weighing its consequences to Martin Van Buren!

With the views above stated, and in perfect readiness to *act ourselves* in accordance with them, we will mention that Gen. Thomas G. Polk has been named by several gentlemen from different sections of the State as a suitable candidate for our next Governor. To Gen. Polk so distinguished as a staunch Whig, a gentleman of talents and great urbanity of manner, whose long public life has made him extensively known throughout the State, we shall not pay the questionable compliment of descanting on his qualifications. If however public opinion point out any other gentleman for this office, if the Whigs of the East desire a Governor from that section, we shall cordially unite in his support; and we feel sure, besides, that no one will co-operate in the *good work* more heartily than

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* The following is the table referred to by Mr. Clay:

*Statement showing the dividend of each State (according to its Federal population) of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833—4, and 5, after deducting from the amount fifteen per cent. previously allowed to the seven new States:*

| States. | Federal population. | Share for each State. | 15 pr. ct. to new States. | Total to new States |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 399,437 | $617,269 | | |
| N. Hampshire, | 269,328 | 416,202 | | |
| Massachusetts, | 610,408 | 943,298 | | |
| Rhode Island, | 97,194 | 150,193 | | |
| Connecticut, | 297,665 | 459,990 | | |
| Vermont, | 280,657 | 433,713 | | |
| New-York, | 1,918,558 | 2,964,634 | | |
| New-Jersey, | 319,922 | 494,391 | | |
| Pennsylvania, | 1,348,072 | 2,083,233 | | |
| Delaware, | 75,432 | 116,568 | | |
| Maryland, | 405,843 | 627,169 | | |
| Virginia, | 1,023,503 | 1,581,699 | | |
| N. Carolina, | 639,747 | 988,632 | | |
| S. Carolina, | 455,025 | 701,493 | | |
| Georgia, | 429,811 | 664,208 | | |
| Kentucky, | 631,362 | 960,947 | | |
| Tennessee, | 633,692 | 968,960 | | |
| Ohio, | 935,884 | 1,446,366 | 230,744 | 1,677,110 |
| Louisiana, | 171,494 | 265,327 | 67,564 | 332,891 |
| Indiana, | 343,031 | 530,103 | 204,485 | 855,589 |
| Illinois, | 157,147 | 242,846 | 483,708 | 726,554 |
| Missouri, | 130,419 | 201,542 | 174,354 | 375,907 |
| Mississippi, | 110,358 | 170,541 | 788,403 | 958,945 |
| Alabama, | 262,569 | 405,666 | 541,940 | 947,607 |

(Fractions of dollars are omitted in the above sums.)

the gentleman whose name is suggested in this paragraph.

THE GAME.—PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

"Divide and conquor" is an old maxim, which those of the present day who make a *trade* of politics very well understand. But the People—the "bone and sinew of the land"—are strangers to the wily schemes of aspiring politicians; they are totally unacquainted with the marchings and counter-marchings of the drilled partizans of power; purely honest in all their *own motives*, they readily confide in the plausible *professions* of those who seek their favor.

Of the various political parties that have existed in our government since its formation, we boldly assert that none has ever been so famous for their *professions* of *love for the People*, and their love of democratic liberty as the present Van Buren party. They have reduced these professions to a fair song. Do they observe them? Just as they are profuse with their professions are they regardless of them; they are no sooner made, and the end for which they were made attained, than they are trampled under foot, forgotten, and others put forth. If, by professions, they can wheedle the People into the support of schemes the objects of which are the advancement of a few demagogues to official power, or to draw their attention from the abuses and corruptions of the Government, they are satisfied—their object is attained.

It is time, however, that this course of political profligacy should be put down; and those who practice it receive the scorn they merit.

What are the *professions* of the Van Buren party in the present contest for the Presidency? Do they not profess to be guided by the desire to advance and maintain the cardinal principles of our free government, by the election of a Republican President? Do they not profess the greatest solicitude that the People's will should prevail in the choice of President? And how have they acted? A *Caucus of* OFFICE-HOLERS and EXPECTANTS, *independent of, and driving no authority from*, the People, assemble in Baltimore and nominate a man for President pledged to make the offices of this government the rewards of his partizans!—To carry the election of the man thus nominated, they hold out in one hand rewards to the partizan, and in the other threatened punishment to the wavering. None are permitted to hold office who refuse to aid this corrupt plot; the allurements of government patronage are used for conciliating and bribing the public press, poisoning the very fountain of public opinion; the screws of party are applied in every deliberative assembly, where it can be done in safety to the party, to silence the voice of the People. Need we particularize? Look at the course of the party in the last North Carolina Legislature: Party screws were applied, and the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina were *gagged* to give a vote on the Land Resolutions which they knew to be in violation of the will of their constituents. This is their regard for the will of the People! And can any man, acting from no other motive than self-interest, whose continual thoughts are evil all the day long, can such a man be a republican, with a noble heart throbbing for the glory of his country and the rights of freemen?

When Judge White was first nominated for the Presidency, and it was seen that the PEOPLE were flocking to his standard, the drilled slaves of power raised the cry of "do'nt divide the party." Here was another deception; for, if they had been sincere in their profession of a desire to elect a President without disturbing the country with a bitter contest, that they did not wish the *dear People* to be caterwauling each other, why did they not permit Judge White, who is an original Jackson man, to be elected in peace, when it was seen that nearly all sections of the Union would join in his support? The reason is obvious. Judge White they deemed too honest, too patriotic to further their infamous schemes.

And now that Judge White is the formidable rival of Van Buren, and the persuasions and threatnings of the men in power having failed in getting him from the field, their object is now to "divide and conquor," to accuse Judge White of having apostatized from his old and long-cherished principles. By this accusation they hope to drive from his support thousands of honest and unsuspecting citizens. The press of the party are "cutting at this point" every day. Will they be able to succeed? Let the voice of the People respond.

☞ *The Raleigh Star.*—DAVID OUTLAW, Esq., of Bertie, has become one of the Editors of the above able republican journal. The Star has ever been regarded as one of the ablest papers in the Southern States: and the acquisition of a gentleman of Mr. Outlaw's distinction, as regards talents, political orthodoxy, and dignity of character we hail with the greatest pleasure. Mr. O. served several years in our State Legislature, and his uniform independence and zealous and able defence of the rights of the State, and his unceasing opposition to the corruptions of the times, have been sufficient with the Van Burenites to mark him out as a fit sacrifice to the vengeance of party. He is now, however, in a position that will enable him, in conjunction with others, to redeem North Carolina from the shackles of political slavery put upon her by a few trading politicians. In the hands of Messrs. Lemay & Outlaw the Star will prove a powerful spoke in the wheel that is now revolving, and which will ultimately crush into the mud the Caucus forces in North Carolina. It is engaged in the glorious contest for the maintenance of our liberties and free institutions against the rude assaults of bad, designing men. Will the People of North Carolina refuse its Editors their co-operation and vigorous support?

With the utmost cordiality we tender them our good wishes.

The following is Mr. Outlaw's announcement:

"The subscriber has become one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star. To speak of one's self, is a difficult task, without at least the appearance of egotism. It will be expected, however, from the conductor of a public journal, that the community should be informed of his political principles. These he will proceed to state as briefly as possible.

"He has always, since he had any connexion with politics, been a republican, according to the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. He will, therefore, oppose all usurpation of the rights 'reserved to the States and to the People,' whether on the part of the Executive, Congress, or the Judiciary.

"He is in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and will resist all constructive powers, save those which are '*necessary and proper*' to carry into execution those specifically granted, however they be recommended on the score of expedieney.

"The Constitution having secured to *the People* the right of electing their Chief Executive Magistrate, and Representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures, he will resist all attempts to interfere with or control them in the exercise of this high constitutional privilege, whether that interference come from the President or any subordinate functionary.

"All systems, no matter by what name they may be designated, the object of which is to burthen the industry of one portion of the people at the expense of another, will find in him an uncompromising enemy.

"He will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources.

"Believing that the diffusion of education, among all classes of the community, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, he will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

"He will support the pretensions of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the next Presidency, not because he concurs in all his opinions, or approves all his acts, but because he believes he is a man of ability, honesty, and independence.

"In what manner he will discharge the duties of the station which he has assumed, it does not become him to say. That must be submitted to the candid judgment of the community. They will at least, he trusts, have no cause to complain of his want of zeal, firmness and independence.

"Whilst he will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, he will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. His honest convictions and deliberate opinions he will boldly promulge at all hazards.

"In conclusion, he would remark, that the crisis is pregnant with important consequences. The rapid strides of the executive to concentrate all the powers of the Government in his own hands, his bold interference with the elective franchise, and his indecent and dangerous attempt to nominate his successor, call for prompt, united, and vigorous resistance. We are still free; but the chains with which to fetter our limbs, are already forged. He would say, therefore, to those who believe that the state of things at present existing must be reformed, and who are opposed to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, put on your armour at once, and prepare for the great struggle which is approaching. It is not to be concealed, that we contend against odds. The patronage of the Government is in the hands of our opponents, and past experience proves that it will be freely used to promote the cause of the exective favorite. But we should neither despair nor despond. Our cause is a righteous one; it is the cause of popular rights, of the freedom of the elective franchise, of constitutional liberty. The people are honest. The great mass are neither office holders nor office seekers. Give them information—place the facts before them, and fear not to abide the issue.

"DAVID OUTLAW."

☞ There was nothing of importance doing in Congress at our latest dates.

☞ *Texas.*—Events of considerable interest have recently transpired in Texas according to the latest accounts. The Texian Army have taken by storm the town of San Antonio, in which was fortified the only body of Mexican soldiers on the soil of Texas. In the engagement, many of the Mexican troops were killed, and among the number was General Cos. There is not now a single armed Mexican Soldier in Texas! General Santa Ana had so far recovered from his indisposition as to speak of putting himself at the head of an army of 10,000 men to go in aid of Gen. Cos; but alas! relief has come too late! Some regard as certain the downfall of this despot; and that the territory of Texas will sustain her Declaration of Independence, and restore the Constitution of 1824.—If Santa Ana's thirst after power had been less grasping, he might still have reigned as President, and avoided an immense waste of blood and treasure. But there is no limit to the cravings of a despot.

Twenty-eight men, who volunteered at New Orleans to go in aid of Texas, were shot at Tampico, on the 14th ultimo, in pursuance of the decree of a Court Martial of Mexican Officers. They were taken in an engagement at Tampico, where the Mexicans were victorious. We have seen several letters, written by some of the prisoners a few minutes before their execution to their friends in N. Orleans. Most of them were natives of Germany and Ireland, and some six or seven of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

According to the New Orleans Papers, the report of an Embargo having been laid on American vessels was only partially correct. The port of Tampico was closed for a few days to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters against Texas. The port of Vera Cruz was likewise temporarily closed for similar reasons. The ship Kenhawa loaded with provisions to support the attack of Gen. Mehia on Tampico, was not permitted to land her passengers or discharge her freight. The Mexican ports are now open and much greater tranquility prevails in the interior than had been supposed. Most of the Mexican States, it is expected will now combine against Texas.

In the slight misunderstanding that has taken place by closing the Mexican ports, we think that the Mexicans have justice very clearly on their side. They who take an active part in favor of the Texians against Mexico can't expect to be treated as neutrals by the latter. We are by no means sure that the United States have acted in good and honorable faith in permitting corps to be organized openly within our borders for the purpose of acting against a government with which we pretend to maintain friendly relations. As to those restless spirits from this country, who have joined the Texians in their struggle we confess it requires all our powers of veneration, if we may so speak, to discover in the motives by which they are actuated, any thing better than a discontent with "these piping times of peace," and a thirst for the excitements and hazards, for those objects of ambition and gain which a state of war affords.

☞ *Another Seminole War.*—A very serious disturbance has recently broken out among the Seminole Indians in Florida. Women and children have been butchered in the most cruel manner, houses plundered and burned, and property of every kind destroyed. The latest accounts state, that the women and children every where were assembled in forts for safety, and that the men were all under arms. A large number of United States troops have been called out to suppress further ravages. A skirmish took place on the 28th ultimo, in which several were killed and some wounded of the whites, and nearly all the Indians, to the number of 40 or 50, slaughtered upon the spot. The Indians sheltered themselves under cover of a thick swamp, and fired upon their assailants without being observed; but they were soon surrouuded and put to death by the courage of the whites. Since the above engagement the Indians appear more quiet.

*The West Indies.*—Accounts from the British West India Islands represent the inhabitants as being in a most deplorable state. The Sugar crops have almost entirely failed, in consequence of the extreme *laziness* of the slave population, recently *liberated by the British philanthropists*. A kind of epidemic ferver was carrying off its thousands. The accounts state, that in the course of twelve months there will not be a single white inhabitant on the Islands!

*Virginia Expunging Resolutions.*—The Van Burenites in the Virginia Legislature have rendered themselves quite ridiculous by their course on their Resolutions directing Messrs. Tyler and Leigh not only to *vote* for Tom Benton's Expunging Resolution, but to *introduce and vote for one of their own!* The difficulty arose as to the *manner* of "*expunging*" Clay's obnoxious Resolution. Some contended for blotting it out entirely; others thought that this would be unconstitutional, (!! only think of a Van Buren man regarding the Constitution!!!) as the Senate is obliged to keep a record of its proceedings. But Mr. *Solomon* Joe Watkins has decided the matter: his idea is, that a *black mark* shall be drawn around the Resolution, and "EXPUNGED, *by order of the Senate of the United States*" written under it! Alas! for the ancient glory of the Old Dominion!

The Richmond Whig remarks:

"Mr. Watkin's nice expunging resolutions are drawing down upon them the ridicule of the press and the whole community. Even their friends censure them for their want of boldness and manliness, and it is doubted by some whether the Greatest and Best, no half-way man, will thank the mover for peddling with black lines which play around the borders, instead of "taking the responsibility" and obliterate the Journal at once.—Drawing "black lines around" is certainly not expunging! but a mere imprisonment of Mr. Clay's resolution; a trifling with common sense, as well as with the Constitution. Is it expunging? If it be, why insert the word Expunge in the circle? Why write "this is a horse" under the picture? Is to draw black lines around *not* expunging *per se?* If not, to call it so certainly cannot make it so. With deference to legislative wisdom, we think the procedure trifling and in every way unworthy the dignity of Virginia. Think of the General Assembly of 1798 engaged in such piddling work! The reflection will cause a revulsion in every mind—yet the *Great* Democratic Republican party profess to make that dignified Assembly the glass in which to study propriety and principle!"

*Post Office Arrangements.*—From the Globe, of the 7th instant, we learn the following: James T. Young has been appointed Postmaster at North Cove, Burke county, N. C. Francis Young at Erwinsville, Rutherford county, N. C. John J. Wright at Lenox Castle, Rockingham county, N. C. Asa Ballard at Webb's Post Office, Stokes co., N. C. A new Post Office has been established in Stokes county, called Pilotsville, and Thomas B. King appointed Postmaster.

*Fine.*—"Ordered: That S. Newland, Contractor on Route No. 2,161, from Morganton to Asheville, N. C., be fined twelve dollars for failing to deliver the mail at Asheville on the 23rd of July, and on the 6th and 15th of August, 1835, he having been notified of said failures and made no explanation."

☞ *Anti-Van Buren Committees of Vigilance.* It was made the duty of the Chairman of the Anti-Van Buren meeting recently held in Raleigh to appoint a Committee of Vigilance in every County in the State. The Register of the 12th instant contains the Committees appointed. We can make room for but a few Counties this week:

*Anson.* Joseph White, John Beard, Absalom Myers, John A. McRae, Alexander Little.

*Ashe.* Col. Jonathan Horton, Alex. B. McMillan, John Ray, Noah Mast, Elijah Calloway, Sr.

*Buncombe.* Joseph Henry, Joshua Roberts, Nicholas W. Woodfin, James Lowrey, J. B. Whiteside.

*Burke.* Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Hillman, Burges S. Gaither, John Rutherford, Jr., J. J. Erwin.

*Cabarrus.* Gen. Paul Barringer, Dr. Harris, C. Melchor, George Klutts, A. McRee.

*Davidson.* Dr. Wm. R. Holt, John Hargrave, James Wiseman, Wm. Kennedy, John A. Hogan.

*Iredell.* George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, Abner Franklin, J. Chambers, Joseph Davidson.

*Lincoln.* Bartlett Shipp, William J. Wilson, J. Graham, George Huffman, John Dickson.

*Montgomery.* Reuben Kendall, James Allen, John B. Martin, Edmund F. Lilly, J. L. Gaines.

*Mecklenburg.* Dr. J. D. Boyd, Alex. Grier, R. H. Madra, William Davidson, I. Hyams.

*Rowan.* Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Ashbel Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige.

*Rutherford.* J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jno. Moore, (White Oak.)

*Surry.* N. Boyden, J. Cowles, Richard Gwyn, Samuel Moore, William Thompson.

*Stokes.* Dr. J. Pepper, Gen. J. W. Winston, A. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, C. L. Banner.

*Wilkes.* Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, Sr., Gen. Wm. Horton, W. Martin.

☞ The nomination of the Hon. Powhatan Ellis, as *Charge d' Affairs* to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We must positively decline publishing on account of its personalities, the communication of a Farmer; we will not deny that the *silent member* deserves in some measure the severe handling which he has received from "the Farmer;" but even our correspondent must admit that he is a wise man who knows when to hold his tongue;—or according to the old saw, "a *long* head has a *short* tongue."... Our correspondent should recollect too that the wisest of ancient sages was accustomed to consider as the crowning of all knowledge—knowledge of our own ignorance. And of what avail is knowledge, if it do not influence our conduct?

FARMERS' REGISTER.

We have received the January No. of this excellent periodical. From the Table of Contents which we publish below, it will be seen, that it contains its usual variety of interesting matter. We will insert in our next directions extracted from the Register, "to make good Bacon." These we presume will not be unacceptable to some; for as we labor under rather a scanty supply of the *raw material* in this section, the greater is the need that what little we have be well cured.

Correspondents and subscribers will observe the following notice:

"The Farmers' Register will hereafter be published in Petersburg, Va., to which place all letters to the editor must be directed. As the editor has no longer the franking privilege, (as postmaster,) and as the widely extended correspoddence which exists, (and is necessary, for properly conducting such a publication,) will make the tax of postage very heavy under any circumstances, he requests of his patrons and correspondents, so far as their convenience may permit, to adopt such modes of transmitting payments, and other communications on *private* business, as may somewhat lessen this burden.

"The change of circumstances especially requires that the editor should withdraw his former request to have small specimens of particular soils, &c., *sent by mail* for examination. By the attention paid to that request by several correspondents, he has been greatly obliged, and he may dare to say, that agricultural science has been thereby advanced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

*Original Communications.*—Tobacco and wheat culture compared; Soils and agricultural advantages of the Floridas; Calcareous rocks in Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Chesterfield—and gypsum in Cumberland; Decrease of the black population in the "free States;" A trip to some of the sea islands of Virginia; Extracts from a farmer's manuscript notes; Old practices and new doctrines; On preparing gypsum for use by heat; "Charity thinketh no evil;" Account of the Osage oragne; The great poplar in Dinwiddie; Effects of blacksmith's cinders as manure; On planting the sweet potatoe; Of the effect of gypsum on tobacco, as tested by a series of experiments; Explanation and correction; Experiments in gathering corn fodder, and the different effects on grain. Facts and observations in regard to calcareous and other manures; To make good bacon; Marling on poor land; Convertibility of wheat to cheat; The proposed Agricultural Convention; Further notice of the prairie soils of Arkansas; Unproductiveness of skinless oats; New artificial manures—offal of sugar works and animalized charcoal; Wages of female labor; Remarks on constitutions of agricultural societies; Means to facilitate the analyzing of marl and other calcareous manures; Editorial notices—Terms of Farmers' Register.

*Selections.*—On British and foreign wool; Making manure; Decline of old varieties of fruit, and production of new; Succession of crops—principles of rotations; A word to farmers; Large and successive crops of Indian corn, rye and hay; The farming and general economy of the Shakers; New England tobacco; Account of the Travertin deposited by the waters of the Sweet Springs in Virginia; On putrescent manures; War versus rail-roads and Canals; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Florida.

*From the Columbia Times, of Jan. 8.*

*Cotton.*—Since our last reports 1560 bales have been sold. We quote at from 12½ to 14¾ cents. Some bales, very inferior have brougt less than 12½; a few choice bales 15 cents. Prices have advanced considerably in Liverpool.

The Charleston Mercury contains an extract of a letter from Col. Blanding, dated, Nashville, Tennessee, Dec. 19th, stating that he has finished his business with the Legislature of that State to his entire satisfaction. The charter for the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road will be granted, and much stock taken by individuals at least, if not by the State.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening, the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, CADWALLADER JONES, Jun., Esq., of Hillsboro' to Miss ANNIE IREDELL, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Cabarrus county, on the 1st instant, Mr. JAMES CARRIGAN, Jr., aged about 42 years.

At Germanton, Stokes county, on the 27th ult., Mr. GEORGE O. JONES, a most worthy and estimable man, leaving a widow and an infant, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his untimely death.


PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. L. M'Culloch,

HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next door above the Office of the Western Carolinian, announces that she is prepared for the accommodation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that her long experience in the business will be a sufficient assurance of her ability to give the most entire satisfaction to those favoring her with their patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female Academy may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should they wish to board with her. ☞ Price of Boarding very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

*Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.*

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to a generous Public for the very flattering patronage bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL during the past year; and with confidence gives the assurance that increased and untiring exertions will be made for sustaining and advancing if possible, the high reputation of this establishment. With this view, very extensive repairs and additions have recently been made to the Hotel, which render it at present one of the most spacious and roomy, as well as convenient Houses in the Southern country. Regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen or Families may rest assured, that at the Mansion Hotel they will receive every attention and accommodation necessary to render their stay pleasant. Large and convenient PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS for familes will be furnished when required, with attentive and trusty servants.

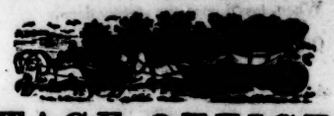
The Table and Bar,

as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a "land of plenty," and that the best among all the luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a Row of Offices, unconnected with any other building, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will *always* be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables, the subscriber has recently made considerable additions; which, together with an abundant supply of Provender, liberally administered by careful, attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the Road.

Northern, Southern, and Eastern



STAGE OFFICE!

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Mansion Hotel, where The General Stage Office is kept. The Stages on the main Nothern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel,

Seats will at all times be secured in the other Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need be at no trouble whatever.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f

Attention! *Shoemakers!!*

CONSTANT employment and liberal prices will be given to several *fine* Workmen in the Boot and Shoemaking line.—None but "good men and true" are wanted.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, manufactured of Leather of the best quality.—Apply at the subscriber's establishment in Mr. Cowan's large brick edifice near the Courthouse.

DAVID KERNS.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 16, 1836. t—f

Notice.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods in the town of Statesville, all persons indebted to me are requested to close their accounts by cash or note.

I expect to attend on Fridays and Saturdays in Statesville, after the 30th instant, the balance of the week at my farm on Fifth Creek.

H. FORSYTH.

N. B. CASH for NEGROES.

Iredell co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1836, p4

Notice.

WILL be sold, *on the 9th day of February next*, at the Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, dec., called North Point, five miles North of the Town of Salisbury,

Sixty or Sixty-five

Likely Negroes.

Also—Will be sold, at the same time and place,

10 or 12 Head of HORSES,

*And Fifty or Sixty head of CATTLE.*

Also—Two Stills and Apparatus.

Also—A TRACT OF LAND, on the east side of the Yadkin River, known as the Kincaid place,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

It is possible that part of the property may be sold at the Quarter Plantation, on the Salisbury and Mocksville road, fourteen miles north-west of Salisbury; should this be the case, notice will be given on the previous day.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FOARD, Agent.

Rowan county, Jan. 16, 1836. ts

"[illegible]'s the [illegible] of Life."

*From the [illegible] Evening Star.*

A HEROIC ACT.

I have just heard (through a friend) of a very gallant [illegible] performed by a young [illegible] during the late awful conflagration, and think it is but justice to him, and indeed to our [illegible], that [illegible] should be made known: [illegible] one of the streets, then a prey to the devouring conflagration, his ears were assailed with the [illegible] cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her [illegible] was in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be [illegible] up, if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the [illegible] of the firemen, and other spectators, that he would inevitably perish in the attempt, and [illegible] found the innocent in bed, who, unconscious of the danger, was playing with its little [illegible], probably no doubt, at the brilliant scene, (for the [illegible] was then on fire!) He seized it, and [illegible] descended in effecting his escape, restored it to the [illegible] of its almost distracted mother, who, [illegible] joy, threw her arms around his [illegible], with a heart overflowing with [illegible], exclaimed, "God! my God! thou hast not forsaken us!" [illegible] is always accompanied by [illegible], and by feelings easily overpowered by [illegible] like this, he made his escape from the [illegible] ground with as much precipitation as possible; but he will, I trust, long have to remember (and when called to "*his account*" find them [illegible]) the words of one of them, exclaiming as he [illegible], "*for this act alone, you have gained a place in heaven.*" No reward that could be offered to him on earth could equal the satisfaction that such a deed carries with it. But I beg him to receive the following hasty lines as my *tribute* of gratitude for having [illegible] our streets by his gallant [illegible]; I only wish they were more worthy of him and the occasion:

Brave youth! this deed of thine that night
Shall honor crave thy name
[illegible] of attention in the fight,
[illegible] the mind thy country's fame.

For, to gain the wreath which now I lay
Upon thy youthful head,
Not even envy's tongue can say
[illegible]

When, amid [illegible] the glowing deep,
[illegible]
On [illegible]
[illegible] will be in sight."

And [illegible] after thy path,
A "[illegible]" keep for thee;
[illegible] is "[illegible]" wreath,"
From [illegible]'ll keep thee free.
A "[illegible]" will now, each night,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] night!

When she will touch to [illegible] a prayer,
And [illegible]
[illegible] then may it be the care
Of [illegible] "whom it commends."

The [illegible] of this gallant act was a young man, by the name of Lewis Wilkins, a midshipman, returned a few months [illegible] from the Pacific.

*Extract from the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.*

The following sensible speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the House of Assembly:—"Proceed on your duties, gentlemen—I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!"

A religious man in England has invented Blacking to polish that it wont shine on Sundays.

The republic of Venice was once prevented by only one vote, from totally abandoning the city and retiring to Constantinople.

A late article in Silliman's valuable Journal, says, that in Potter county, Pa., within the space of five miles are found the head waters of the Alleghany, Susquehanna, and Genesee rivers—the first flowing into the gulf of Mexico, the second into the Chesapeake, and the third into Lake Ontario.

The Italic letter was invented in imitation of the [illegible] hand-writing of Petrarch.

Dog stealing is a numerous and lucrative profession in the British Metropolis.


Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S

METALLIC TRUSS,

*For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of*

*HERNIA or RUPTURE.*

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated *Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North-Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the afflicted of these States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of these States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description in one or both sexes, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most reliable instrument for their cure [illegible] in every case conscientiously due and which, in the estimation of the most distinguished [illegible], is essentially important to effect a [illegible] and speedy cure of Rupture.

[illegible] pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

[illegible] Mecklenburg Co. Virginia.

The [illegible] is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this [illegible] on the conditions above mentioned, viz: all [illegible] to pay.

[illegible], Agent.

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

[illegible]

A QUANTITY of [illegible] and Wrapping Paper, suitable for [illegible], for sale at the Salisbury Paper Mill, and at the Book and Job Office at this place.

THOS. BROWN.

—tf—



Splendid

Line of Hacks,

FROM

Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

*The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City*

*amounts to $19 50, as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . . . 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*



DAVID L. POOL,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—


LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT

Lincolnton, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1836.

A...Y. J. Agnew.
B...Mary Blalock, Ephriam A. Brevard, Philip H. Benick, Mary A. Benick, Ephriam Black, Joshua Beam, John L. Baird.
C...The Coronor of Lincoln County, James Cook, Jacob Connor, Henry Carpenter Miller, Catheran M. Costler, Mrs. Chetom, Jephthea Clark, James Cody Sen., Rev. M. Curtis.
D...Isaac Douglass, Mary Davis.
E...Alexander Edwards, Peter Eaker.
F...Susanah Funagin, James M. Forney, Meran Forney Frederick or William Forney.
G...Roberson Goodwin, Elizabeth Garrott.
H...Absalem Houser, Logen Henderson, John T. Hallett 2, Mary Hooper, James P. Henderson, Stephen Huson, Daniel Hallman, Thos. R. Harris, E. S. Hayes, David Hoyle.
J...Andrew Jingle, Able Jonas.
K...Jacob Keener.
L...James R. Long, Andrew Leonard.
M...Richard V. Meihaux, Cornelius McCoy, John Morris, Logan Mitchass, Nancy Morrison, Edwin Mullin, Elvy M. McElwee.
P...F. Plyler, George Popler, Sarah L. Pogwe.
Q...Michael Quickle.
R...Jacob Reinhardt, James Rhoney, Able N. Robertson, Ely Rhyne, William Ramsay, Philip Rasp, William Roberson, Michael Rizly.
S...John Shreunce, William Slade, James M. Smith 2, David Seagle, Dana Sandwick, George W. Shives.
T...Anderson Townsend.
W...A. L. Watts, Thos. Ward 2, Alfred R. Williams, George G. Williams, Peter Wise, James Wetherspoon. C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

January 1, 1836. —3t—


To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of assortment also, now on hand

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

*Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.*

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL for the last twelve months. This well known establishment is fitted up in every respect to accommodate regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen and Families in a manner which he is confident cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. He is prepared to furnish Dining Rooms, when required, and Rooms for private families, arranged in the most neat, convenient, and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the Bar who may attend Salisbury Courts, are informed that he has

A Row of Offices,

very convenient to the Courthouse, and unconnected with any other building, which is ready for their reception. His **TABLE** shall be furnished with the best that a plentiful market can afford.—The **BAR** with Refreshments inferior to none—arrangements having been made with a gentleman in Fayetteville to furnish him regularly with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c.

To Stage Passengers:

THE Stages on the main Northern and Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via. Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. t—f—



RE-PUBLICATION

OF THE

*London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,*

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,

Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.


VALUABLE LANDS

In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,

**Containing 250 Acres,**

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

*ONE TRACT,*

**Containing 35 Acres,**

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

**ONE TRACT,**

**Containing 100 Acres,**

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee


The Lincoln

Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

PROPOSALS

*To Publish in Rutherfordton, N. Carolina,*

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:

TO BE CALLED,

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

IT is well known, that since 1830, a newspaper has been published in this place, (though under a different name from that which the subscriber has adopted,) which was discontinued last Spring. Since that period, that vast region of country, West and north-west of Salisbury, including the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Buncombe, Yancy, Haywood, Macon, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, containing a population of near 150,000 souls, has been without a newspaper, and compelled to seek, abroad what should have been furnished at home.

Almost this whole region of country is so distinct in its situation—bordering on four States encompassed and traversed by Mountains—in the Markets which it frequents, in its interests in the habits and manners of its people, as to form a peculiar, detached community, possessing much of the wild enterprising spirit, peculiar to the South-west, yet, tempered in a great degree, by the prudence and moderation of the East. Those topics, measures of Government, and contemplated works of Internal Improvement, which agitate the rest of the people of the State, scarcely attract the notice of its inhabitants. It is a country, too, of great fertility, although its resources have scarcely begun to be developed. In beauty and sublimity of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, the extent, variety, and value of its productions, the importance of its manufacures, and in the extent and value of its mining interests, it is decidedly superior to any portion of the State. Recent discoveries, in fact, go far to prove its mining interest much superior in richness to any thing heretofore known in this country. The adoption of the Amendments to the Constitution, has added fourfold importance to the political influence of this portion of the State.

It is, that he may be useful to a people possessing so many advantages, bestowed upon them by a bountiful nature, by awakening them to a true sense of their own interests, by directing their attention to, and demonstrating the practicability of, some system of Internal Improvment, calculated to develope their resources, by diffusing a taste for education and learning, and by a temperate but firm and independent discussion of State and general politics, that the subscriber has undertaken to supply that want, of which such frequent complaints have been made since the discontinuance of the Rutherford Spectator.

In the discussion of general politics, the subscriber will be governed by principle, which now-a-days is so little regarded. He is no man-worshipper. He pins his faith to no man's skirts. He has no political prospects ahead to consult. He will not write for office; but will support that man for office, whose opinions most nearly coincide with his own. Influenced by these reasons, he will support Judge White for the Presidency, in preference to Van Buren. At the same time, a fair hearing and a free access to the columns of the Gazette, will be afforded to all parties; but the subscriber will at all times feel himself at perfect liberty to express his sentiments, without control from any quarter. He boasts that he is a native North Carolinian, and will not, by any application of party screws, be forced to justify what he condemns, or censure what he approves.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM.

Rutherfordton, Dec. 8, 1835.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA GAZETTE will be published on a *large Super-Royal sheet*, once a week, at *two dollars and a half* per annum, in advance,—or *three dollars*, if not paid within the first three months. Agents procuring ten solvent subscribers, will be allowed a copy gratis. Post Masters, and others, to whom this Prospectus is sent, will confer a favor by returning it early in January, as the first number will be issued about that time. Editors will please give this a few conspicuous insertions. J. G. B.



*Lincolnton Male Academy.*

THE Subscriber respectfully anuounces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday in January next.* Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophen, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, . . . . . $10,00
English Grammar, and Geography, . . 7,50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835. —6w—


State of North-Carolina:

LINCOLN COUNTY.

*November Term*, 1835.—*In Equity:*

Melchesidick Robinson, et. al. vs. John Robinson, et. al. } Petition.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, c. m. e.

Dec. 12, 1835. (pr. fee $2 18¾.) p6

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

*"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."*

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.


CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence *on the first Monday in January*, 1836.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 12, 1835. tc


Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....January 13, 1835

| | cents. | | cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 10 a | Molasses, | 50 |
| Brandy, apple, | 25 a 00 | Nails, | 9 a 10 |
| peach, | a 40 | Oats, | 20 a 25 |
| Butter, | 12½ a | Pork, | 6½ |
| Cotton, in seed, | a 3½ | Sugar, brown, | 00 a 12½ |
| clean, | 12 a 13 | loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Coffee, | 16 a 18 | Salt, | a 125 |
| Corn, | 30 a 00 | Tallow, | 10 |
| Feathers, | a 30 | Tobacco, | 8 a 20 |
| Flour, | 6.00 a 650 | Wheat, (bushel) | 80 a 100 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 | Whiskey, | 30 a 35 |

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....January 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 9 a 11 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Brandy, peach, | a 50 | Molasses, | 32 a 34 |
| apple, | 27 a 30 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 7 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 23 | Sugar, brown, | 9 a 11 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 14½ | lump, | a 15 |
| Cotton, | 13 a 13½ | loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Corn, | 50 a 55 | Salt, | 65 a 70 |
| Flaxseed, | 140 a 150 | Wheat, | a 115 |
| Flour, | .650 a 775 | Whiskey, | a 80 |
| Feathers, | a 35 | Wool, | a 16 |

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) January 13, 1835.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 8 a 11 | Nails and Brads, | 7½ a 8 |
| Beeswax, | 16 a 18 | Sugar, brown, | 10 a 12½ |
| Coffee, | 14 a 17 | do. lump, | 14½ a 16 |
| Cotton, | 13½ a 14 | do. loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Corn, | 60 a 62 | Salt, per sack, | .275 a 300 |
| Flax-seed, | .100 a 120 | do. bushel, | a 75 |
| Flour, country, | .750 a 000 | Cotton Bagging, | 29 a 38 |
| do. northern, | .725 a 750 | Bale Rope, | 11 a 12½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a 36 | Wheat, | 115 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5½ | Wool, | 16 a 18 |
| Molasses, | 40 a 45 | Whiskey, | 40 a 47 |

RATES OF EXCHANGE

*At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:*

Checks on New York, . ¼ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, . ½ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 8, 1835.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 8 a 10 | Lard, | 12 a 16 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 | Molasses, | 37½ a 40 |
| apple, | 40 a 50 | Mackerel, | 750 a 11 |
| Beeswax, | 15 a 16 | Salt, in sacks, | .275 a 300 |
| Butter, | 20 a 25 | bushel, | 75 |
| Coffee, | 15 a 16 | Sugar, brown, | 09 a 11 |
| Corn, | 70 a 75 | loaf & lump, | 18 a 22 |
| Cotton, | .12½ a 15½ | Tallow, | 11 a 12 |
| Flour, | 600 a 16 | Teas, | .100 a 112 |
| Iron, | 5½ a 5½ | Whiskey, | 40 a 45 |